

and took it to the ship as I was going homeward. Not many days afterwards the little bird began to sing, and shortly after I arrived in Holland it began to moult and acquired the black cap and rosy tinge on the feathers of the lower back and sides, and also the whitish cheeks. The bill also changed from yellowish horn-colour into jet-black.

After having worn this dress a few months the bird moulted again, and I was surprised to find that it again acquired the sober, nearly uniformly buff dress that it had worn when I bought it in Santos. The bill also lost its black colour.

Since that time the little bird has moulted regularly from one dress into the other, generally twice a year, the black cap and bill and other ornamental colours forming the breeding-dress. The bird is in full song then. The song is very pleasant and has some remarkable notes.

Although such a small mite, it is very aggressive, and will not suffer other birds in its cage or even in a large aviary.

VI.—*List of the Birds of the Canary Islands, with detailed reference to the Migratory Species and the Accidental Visitors.* Part I. CORVIDÆ—SYLVIIDÆ. By DAVID A. BANNERMAN, M.B.E., B.A., M.B.O.U., F.R.G.S.

INTRODUCTION.

FOR several years before the war I was engaged upon a work embodying all that is known of the Birds of the Canary Islands. For this purpose I have had translated almost every foreign work bearing on the subject, in addition to which I have consulted the many English papers written by British ornithologists who have visited the islands and studied the Ornis of the Group.

Every year from 1908 to 1913 I visited the Archipelago myself and made various expeditions, both privately and on behalf of the Natural History Museum, to gain a thorough

knowledge of the birds of all the islands, preparatory to publishing a book.

In the course of these years Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Graciosa, Montaña Clara, the Roque del Oeste, and Allegranza were visited and explored at different times, and many smaller expeditions were undertaken in search of birds ; eight in Gran Canaria alone.

I had still three islands to visit—Palma, Gomera, and Hierro ; but the war successfully put a stop to all ornithological work and has claimed my attention elsewhere.

Having been recently transferred for duty in England after twenty-eight months' active service with the British Red Cross Society in France, I have been able to give a certain amount of time to ornithological work, and have decided to bring out, in 'The Ibis,' the part of my work which is complete and which deals principally with the migratory birds, with special reference to those occasional and rare visitors that have wandered to the archipelago from time to time. My objects in doing so are twofold :

1. The impossibility of completing my original plans for some considerable time to come and the loss of time which would inevitably ensue before publication in a larger form could take place.
2. The hope that before the data which I have got together can be published in book form, ornithologists interested in Canarian Ornithology will correct any mistakes which they may find, add any records which I may have missed or which have not been published, and throw further light on problems which I have failed to elucidate.

The present paper professes to include all that is known of the regular Birds of Passage and of the exceptional visitors to the Canary Islands, and is a compilation of everything that has been written worthy of notice from the time of Ledru (1810) until the end of 1914.

In order that this paper may be as complete as possible, I have included in the Systematic List the Resident Birds.

These Resident species are not dealt with at any length in this paper: their life-history and habits are not given here. I include only the original reference, the type locality, their habitat in the Archipelago, and their range beyond the Canary Islands when not restricted to this group.

Good maps of the Canaries are to be found in most Atlases, and the following maps have appeared from time to time in the pages of 'The Ibis,' viz. :—

Ibis, 1893, p. 187. Woodcut of all the Canary Islands.

Ibis, 1912, Pl. ix. facing p. 558. Double-page plate of Gran Canaria divided into faunal zones and showing all my journeys in this island.

Ibis, 1914, Pl. ii. (bound between pp. 38, 39). Double-page plate of the Eastern Group, showing route which I followed during my 1913 expedition.

Ibis, 1914, Pl. xvii. facing p. 440. Map of the Canaries showing their relation to African mainland and other Atlantic archipelagos.

So far as I am aware, all that has been published up to date (October 1918) has been included, but owing to the difficulty of consulting foreign publications I have thought it safer to give the last date upon which ornithological works were consulted and embodied as the 31st of December, 1914.

In order that no misconception may arise as to which ornithological works on the Canary Islands have been consulted and which have not, I append a short bibliography clearly setting this forth.

List of Publications

which have been consulted personally and where necessary translated * into English.

Ledru. "Voyage aux îles de Ténériffe, la Trinité, Saint Thomas, etc." (1810). Contains a list of birds observed in Tenerife. [Quoted simply as Ledru.]

* The works in French and Spanish have been translated by my wife; those in German by Miss E. Saunders and Miss Buckheim. Where any doubt arose in the latter Dr. Hartert has kindly given his verdict on technical points.

Webb, Berthelot, et Moquin-Tandon. "Ornithologie Canarienne" (1841). Part of the larger work 'Histoire Naturelle des îles Canaries,' Paris, 1836-1850. [Quoted as Orn. Canarienne.]

Bolle. "Bemerkungen über die Vögel der canarischen Inseln." *Journal für Ornithologie*, 1854, pp. 447-462; 1855, pp. 171-181, continuation of same paper. [Quoted as *J. f. O.* 1854; *J. f. O.* 1855.]

"Mein zweiter Beitrag zur Vogelkunde der canarischen Inseln." *Journal für Ornithologie*, 1857, pp. 258-292, 305-351. [Quoted as *J. f. O.* 1857.]

Godman. "Notes on the Resident and Migratory Birds of Madeira and the Canaries." *Ibis*, 1872, pp. 158-177, 209-224. [Quoted as *Ibis*, 1872.]

Savile Reid. "Notes on the Birds of Teneriffe." *Ibis*, 1887, pp. 424-435; 1888, pp. 73-83. [Quoted as *Ibis*, 1887; *Ibis*, 1888.]

Meade-Waldo. "Notes on some Birds of the Canary Islands." *Ibis*, 1889, pp. 1-13. [Deals with the birds of Tenerife, Gomera, and Fuerteventura.]

"Further Notes on the Birds of the Canary Islands." *Ibis*, 1889, pp. 503-520. [Deals with the birds of Fuerteventura, Palma, and Tenerife.]

"Further Notes on the Birds of the Canary Islands." *Ibis*, 1890, pp. 429-438. [Deals with the birds of Tenerife, Hierro, Lanzarote, Graciosa.]

"List of Birds observed in the Canary Islands." *Ibis*, 1893, pp. 185-207. [Meade-Waldo's papers are quoted as 'Ibis' with year of publication.]

Private Note-books kept from 1887 to 1890.

Tristram. "Ornithological Notes on the island of Gran Canaria." *Ibis*, 1889, pp. 13-32. [Quoted as *Tristram, Ibis*, 1889.]

"Notes on the island of Palma." *Ibis*, 1890, pp. 67-76. [Quoted as *Tristram, Ibis*, 1890.]

Cabrera (Don Anatael Cabrera y Diaz). "Catálogo de las Aves del Archipiélago Canario." Published in *Anales Soc. Esp. de Hist. Nat.* (Madrid), vol. xxii., 1893. [Quoted as *Catálogo*.]

- Harris.** Essays and Photographs. Some Birds of the Canary Islands and South Africa. 1901.
- Hartert.** "Die Fauna der Canarischen Inseln." Nov. Zool. 1901, pp. 304-335. [Quoted as Nov. Zool. 1901.]
- Polatzek.** "Die Vögel der Canaren." Ornithologische Jahrbuch, 1908, Heft 3, 4, pp. 81-97 (Introduction); pp. 97-119 (Resident and Breeding Birds); 1908, Heft 5, 6, pp. 162-197 (Resident and Breeding Birds, continued); 1909, Heft 1, 2, pp. 1-24 (Resident and Breeding Birds, continued); 1909, Heft 3, 4, pp. 117-134 (Birds of Passage and Exceptional Migrants); 1909, Heft 5, 6, pp. 1-8 (Supplement and concluding observations on Resident, Breeding, and also Migratory forms). [Quoted as Polatzek, Orn. Jahrb. etc.]
- von Thanner***. "Observations ('Beobachtungen') on the Pine Woods of Tenerife." Ornithologische Jahrbuch, 1903, Heft 5, 6, pp. 211-217.
- "Observations on Tenerife." Novitates Zoologicae, xi. 1904, pp. 430-434.
- "A collecting trip ('Sammelausflug') to Fuerteventura." Orn. Jahrb. 1905, Heft 1, 2, pp. 50-66.
- "Notes on Tenerife." Orn. Jahrb. 1905, Heft 5, 6, pp. 211-214.
- "Some Notes on the Bird-life of Tenerife" ("Einiges über das Vogelleben Tenerifes"—a pamphlet dedicated to the guests of 'Oceana'—probably a sanatorium in Tenerife), pp. 1-4 (1906).
- "A collecting trip to La Palma, Hierro, and Fuerteventura." Orn. Jahrb. 1908, Heft 5, 6, pp. 198-215.
- "*Falco barbarus* in Tenerife." Orn. Jahrb. 1909, Heft 3, 4, pp. 148-150.
- "Contributions to the Ornis of Gran Canaria." Orn. Jahrb. 1910, Heft 3, pp. 81-101.
- "On *Eringilla teydea polatzeki*." Orn. Jahrb. 1910, Heft 6, p. 93.
- "Ornithological Notes from Fuerteventura." Orn. Jahrb. 1910, Heft 6, pp. 226-229.

* The headings of all von Thanner's papers have been here translated into English; the original text is, of course, in German.

“From the Canaries.” *Orn. Jahrb.* 1912, Heft 5, 6, pp. 221–228.

“In search of the Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus niger* Meade-Waldo)”: errore, should read *Hæmatopus niger meadewaldoi* Bannerman. *Orn. Jahrb.* 1913, Heft 5, 6, pp. 189–193.

“Game Birds and Sport in the Canary Islands.” *Deutsch. Jäger-Zeitung*, No. 36, Band 61, pp. 1–15.

Bannerman. “The Birds of Gran Canaria.” *Ibis*, 1912, pp. 557–627.

“An Ornithological Expedition to the Eastern Canary Islands.” Part i. Narrative, *Ibis*, 1914, pp. 38–90; Part ii. Systematic List, pp. 228–293.

“The Distribution and Nidification of the Tubinares in the North Atlantic Islands.” *Ibis*, 1914, pp. 438–494.

Private Note-books from 1908 to 1914 (inclusive).

Koenig published a long paper on Canarian and Madeiran Ornithology in the *J. f. O.* 1890, pp. 257–488, which has been consulted and his notes incorporated, but which I have not yet had translated in full into English.

The following are works on Canarian Ornithology which are mentioned occasionally in the following pages, but to which I have not had access.

The title-reference is taken in each case from Hartert (*Nov. Zool.* 1901, pp. 333–335), where my attention was first drawn to them.

Viera y Clavijo. “Diccionario de Historia Natural de las islas Canarias.” 1866 [printed from a MS. of 1799–1800].

Busto y Blanco. “Topografía medica de las islas Canarias.” Sevilla, 1864. (Contains a list of 77 birds.)

Manrique Saavedra. “Elementos de Geografía é Historia Natural de las Islas Canarias.” Las Palmas, 1873.

Mompo. “Catálogo de las Aves de Tenerife,” published in *Anales de la Soc. Española de Hist. Nat.* v. 1876, pp 242–258.

Serra y Moratin. “Ornithologia Canaria,” published in *Revista de Canarias*, vols. i., ii., iv. 1879–1882.

All of the above five authors are cited by Cabrera in his *Catálogo*, which I have quoted continually.

**Itinerary of Ornithologists who have done field-work in
the Canary Islands.**

The dates when ornithologists actually worked in the islands do not necessarily agree with the dates or even the years when they published their observations, and this is often all we have to guide us as to the time when they were actually at work in the field.

These dates are important when studying the results of their work, particularly when Bird migration is under discussion.

The following is a brief record of the actual time spent in the Canaries by ornithologists who have supplied the chief records :—

Webb, Berthelot, and Moquin-Tandon.—Philip Barker Webb (1793–1854), a botanist and traveller, left Lisbon in May 1828 for Madeira. He proceeded in September 1828 to Tenerife, where he met M. Sabin Berthelot, a young Frenchman who had been nearly eight years on the island. Webb was two years in the Canaries visiting Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, Gran Canaria, and Palmas [? La Palma]. He and Berthelot collected until April 1830.

In 1833 they settled in Paris and published their great work—Moquin-Tandon working out and preparing the part on Birds, ‘Ornithologie Canarienne,’ which part was probably published in 1841.

The Webb and Berthelot collections are either in the Musée d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris or in Florence, as some of their collections appear to have been bequeathed to the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany.

Bolle was working in the group in 1852 and 1856, “the two visits compassing nearly two years” (*cf.* J. f. O. 1857, p. 267).

Godman was in Tenerife from March 1871 for about a month, making a short trip to Palma and Gran Canaria (Ibis, 1872, p. 159).

Savile Reid was in Tenerife from the end of January 1887 until the middle of April 1887 (*cf.* Ibis, 1887, p. 424).

Meade-Waldo was in the Canary Archipelago with two

short breaks for three years and eight months from 1887 to 1890 (*cf.* *Ibis*, 1893, p. 185, and MS. note-books). His observations are so important that I append an itinerary of his travels, which has never been published in detail previously. His collections, including several types, are in the British Museum (Natural History).

Tabulated Itinerary of Meade-Waldo's visits to the islands, 1887-1891.*

<i>Island.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Month and date.</i>	
Fuerteventura..	1888.	20 March	to 8 April.
	1889.	25 Feb.	to 15 March.
	1890.	11 April	to 13 April.
Lanzarote	1890.	25 March	to 5 April.
	"	9 April	to 11 April.
Graciosa	1890.	6 April	to 8 April.
Hierro	1889.	19 Nov.	to 26 Nov.
Palma	1889.	11 April	to 23 April.
Gomera	1888.	6 Feb.	to 18 Feb.
	"	6 May	to 15 May.
Tenerife	1887.	(arrived from England) †13 Oct.	to 31 Dec.
	1888.	1 Jan.	to 5 Feb.
	"	19 Feb.	to 19 March.
	"	9 April	to 5 May.
	"	16 May	to 12 June (left for England).
	"	(returned from England) 18 Oct.	to 31 Dec.
	1889.	1 Jan.	to 24 Feb.
	"	16 March	to 10 April.
	"	24 April	to 18 Nov.
	"	27 Nov.	to 31 Dec.
	1890.	1 Jan.	to 24 March.
	"	14 April	to 5 June (left for England).
	"	(returned from England) 6 Nov.	to 31 Dec.
1891.	1 Jan.	to 12 June ‡ (left for England).	

* Mr. Meade-Waldo has kindly revised these dates himself; hitherto they have only been partially referred to in the text of his various papers published in 'The Ibis,' where they are very difficult to follow.

† First arrived in the Archipelago.

‡ Left the islands for the last time.

Hartert visited Tenerife in 1901; he only spent a short time in the island, but during that time he had an opportunity of examining Cabrera's large collection of birds, and identified several species about which there had been a doubt.

Von Thanner lives at Vilaflor in Tenerife, and has been in residence in the Canaries since 1902 to the present time. His records of passing migrants are therefore extremely valuable and his notes are reliable. Von Thanner has travelled extensively in the Archipelago in search of birds, and visited all the islands including the outer islets. A tabulated itinerary of his travels in the group would be valuable, but I have found this impossible to compile accurately from his published papers. A short résumé is appended however, which may be better than nothing. Unfortunately his records of migrants are not very easy to follow, as they are scattered about in various papers, chiefly published in the 'Ornithologische Jahrbuch,' and chance references to migrating birds are mixed up indiscriminately with notes on the resident birds. The habit which certain Austrian writers on ornithology have of recording birds under the vernacular name only is greatly to be deprecated.

Itinerary of von Thanner's journeys.

Tenerife. Resident here from 1902 to date. During this time the following visits* were paid to the other islands of the group in search of birds.

<i>Island.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Month, and date when known.</i>
Fuerteventura ..	1904.	End of Feb. to end of March (? 23rd)
	1905.	Mid-March (? 12th) to mid-April.
	1910.	Early Jan. to end of Feb. (? 28th).
	1912.	March to April.
Palma	1905.	Early Jan. to 8 Feb.
Hierro	1905.	8 Feb. to mid-March (? 12th).
Gran Canaria	1909.	Early Jan. to end of April.
	1912.	Beginning of May to end of May.
Lanzarote	1913.	7 May to 14 May.
Graciosa	1913.	14 May to 17 May.
Alleganza	1913.	17 May to 24 May.

* [Azores.—A special trip was made to these islands, where two months were spent in the spring of 1908 (? April and May).]

Polatzek spent over two and a half years in the islands, chiefly in the eastern group and Gran Canaria. The following itinerary has been compiled from Polatzek's narrative of his journeys:—

Tabulated Itinerary of Polatzek's visits to the islands,
1902–1904.*

<i>Island.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Month and date.</i>
Tenerife	1902.	— Feb. † to 26 Feb.
	„	3 Dec. to 31 Dec.
	1903.	1 Jan. to 20 Jan.
	„	9 June to 11 Sept.
	1904.	1 Sept. to 11 Sept. ‡
Lanzarote	1902.	27 Feb. to 23 May.
Fuerteventura	1902.	23 May to 7 July.
“ Eastern islands ” (= Fuerteventura and Lanzarote, including Graciosa and outlying islets).	1903.	21 Oct. to 31 Dec.
Gran Canaria	1902.	8 July to 3 Dec.
	1903.	11 Sept. to 21 Oct.
	1904.	8 Feb. to 1 Sept.
Hierro	1903.	21 Jan. to 24 Feb.
Gomera	1903.	24 Feb. to 23 April.
Palma	1903.	23 April to 9 June.

My own journeys to the Canary Islands have covered a period of six years, as I visited the Archipelago every year from 1908 to 1913.

The dates when I arrived in the islands are given in the following short itinerary. I am not, however, always certain of the date when I left.

1904. Called at Tenerife 19 January and visited Laguna, on way to West Indies.
1908. Called at Gran Canaria on 2 July and again on 19 August, when I spent the day in the Monte.
- Arrived at Gran Canaria 12 December and remained about a month, returning to England in January 1909.

* Hitherto published only in text of narrative (*cf.* Orn. Jahrb. 1908, pp. 81–97), where difficult to follow.

† First arrived in the Archipelago (actual date missing).

‡ Finally left the islands for Vienna.

1909. Arrived at Tenerife 25 March.
Arrived at Gran Canaria 27 March and remained until 16 April.
1910. In Gran Canaria January and most of February; spent about twelve days in Tenerife in February on way to Brazil.
1911. In Gran Canaria January and February.
1912. In Gran Canaria February and March, and again at the end of May.
1913. In Gran Canaria from 22 April to 3 May.
Fuerteventura „ 5 May to 18 May.
„ „ 17 June to 18 June.
Lanzarote „ 19 May to 27 May.
„ „ 14 June to 16 June.
Graciosa „ 27 May to 7 June.
Montaña Clara }
and Allegranza } „ 7 June to 14 June.
(with Bishop). }
Gran Canaria again „ 18 June to 23 June.

My collections are chiefly in the British Museum, a few in Lord Rothschild's Museum at Tring, and a very few in the Edinburgh Museum.

Plan of the Paper.

As this paper is a very large one and will run through several numbers of 'The Ibis,' I propose to give a short résumé of the arrangement which I intend to follow.

Following the plan adopted by the Committee of the new B. O. U. List of British Birds (1915), I have divided the Birds of the Archipelago into various groups—"Residents" or "Partial Residents," "Summer Visitors," "Winter Visitors," "Rare Visitors," etc. etc., and the exact meaning which I intend these terms to convey will be found on page 98, immediately preceding the first species of the Systematic List.

Then follows the Systematic List, which comprises all Resident Birds and all species and subspecies that can be considered as Authentic Migrants or Accidental Visitors.

Appendix A, which will include all birds that have been recorded on evidence which requires further proof before the species can be admitted to the list of authentic occurrences.

Appendix B, which will include all species and subspecies that have been recorded from unreliable sources and can

be dismissed as absolutely valueless, though often quoted by more recent writers without additional proof.

Again following the plan of the new B. O. U. List, I have included a tabulated list of species which fall under the various headings under which the "Residents," "Migrants," and "Visitors" are arranged. It will show at a glance which species are considered Occasional Visitors, Rare Visitors, Birds of Passage, etc. etc., without having to look up each individual species in the systematic list.

I have taken special care to note which species I have identified and handled personally, and failing this to mention the authority responsible for the bird's inclusion in the authentic list.

Lastly, I have determined not to enter into any discussion of the various points which may arise bearing on the distribution of the resident forms or on migratory problems of the Canary Islands until each species has been fully dealt with in the pages of 'The Ibis.' It is, I know, usual to begin an ornithological paper by summing up the conclusions reached by the writer, but in this case the material upon which my deductions are based would not have appeared in print and would therefore not be available for reference.

Distribution, etc.

The distribution of each species beyond the Canary Islands is given very briefly in each case, as in a paper which deals largely with migration it is an all important point to know the approximate range of the bird under discussion. In this connection I have particularly made use of the B. O. U. List of British Birds (1915), the 'Hand List of British Birds' by Messrs. Hartert, Witherby, Ticehurst, and Jourdain, and, as a final reference, Hartert's 'Die Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna.' I am very much indebted to Dr. Hartert for allowing me access to some of his still unpublished manuscript.

I have not attempted to give the life-history of the Partial Residents or of the Summer Visitors who breed in the Archipelago, but have only dealt with them from the point of view of their migrations.

I have already noted the brief way I intend to deal with the Resident Birds. Their habitat in the Archipelago will be divided under three headings :—

WESTERN GROUP, which comprises the islands of Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, and Hierro.

EASTERN GROUP, which includes the islands of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote ; and also the

OUTLYING ISLETS, which comprise Lobos, Graciosa, Montaña Clara, Allegranza, Roque del Oeste, and the Roque del Este.

Thirteen islands in all, seven large and six small, including the two rocks.

Nomenclature and References.

In the vexed question of Nomenclature I have followed, where the species occurs in both the British and Canarian List, as nearly as possible* the names used by the Committee which drew up the last B. O. U. List, but I have broken away from their ruling on two important points.

1. I have used trinomials throughout the paper and have reduplicated the specific name in every case where I know I am dealing with the typical form, except where the typical species is the only race known.
2. I have not accepted any of the "nomina conservanda" proposed by the Committee ; for this I have no doubt I shall be severely criticised, but I am none the less certain that when the next B. O. U. List appears these "nomina conservanda" will have to go.

Instead of the "N. C." retained by the Committee I have used the alternative "names under the code" which they give in the second column of Appendix II. on p. 355 of the List, and which conform to the rules of nomenclature as drawn up by the International Congress of Zoology.

If no doubt remains as to which species or subspecies

* In one or two cases I have maintained subspecies which the Committee have not accepted, *i. e.* *Corvus monedula spermologus*.

occurs in the Archipelago, the original reference and the type locality of the bird are given in every instance.

In a case where any doubt exists as to which race occurs in the Canaries, I have used binomial nomenclature, and then no original reference is given.

On the other hand, if the evidence points strongly to a particular subspecies occurring in the Archipelago, but still a doubt exists, I have included the bird under the binomial name, but added the trinomial designation of the probable subspecies to which it belongs in square brackets immediately beneath the binomial name, and have then given the original reference and type locality of this race (*e. g.* in this part under *Emberiza calandra*, *Motacilla flava* and *M. cinerea*).

Throughout the entire Systematic List and Appendix A I have taken considerable pains to state in every instance from whom or from what writings I have obtained my information. Every record and every quotation has an original reference attached, so that no difficulty should be experienced by those who wish to check my work in the future.

Acknowledgments.

To Lord Rothschild and Dr. Hartert I owe a sincere debt of gratitude for their kindness to me while working through the fine Canarian material at the Tring Museum.

Likewise am I indebted to Mr. Chubb and Mr. Wells for their great help at the British Museum (Natural History); to Mr. Iredale for considerable assistance in the literature of the subject; and last, but not least, to Mr. W. L. Selater for his unflinching kindness and advice.

It must be remembered that this paper is but largely a compilation from every available source of knowledge, and that without the field and systematic work of many ornithologists who have given months and sometimes years to their subject, such a list as this could never have been attempted.

If this list does what I have set out to accomplish and brings our knowledge of the Birds of the Canary Islands right up to date, the credit lies entirely with those ornithologists who have laboured so untiringly in the past on the

Ornis of this group, the results of whose work I have here attempted to collaborate.

It is at any rate the first complete List of the Birds of the Canary Islands which has ever appeared in the English language, though Meade-Waldo's list published in 1893, comprising only birds which came under his own notice, came very near to accomplishing this end.

Terms to be used.

Residents. Birds generally found in the Canary Islands throughout the year are included in this category; it includes those which regularly breed in the Archipelago and which are not migratory in any way except perhaps between the islands.

Partial Residents. Birds which are usually resident and breed in the islands, but which have their numbers augmented by fresh arrivals at certain seasons.

Summer Visitors. Birds which are found nesting regularly in the Canary Islands, but do not remain throughout the winter in the Archipelago.

Winter Visitors. Birds found in the Canary Islands during the winter only, and which have only exceptionally been known to breed in the Archipelago.

Birds of Passage. Birds which pass regularly through the islands during the spring and autumn migration periods.

Annual Visitors. Birds which visit the Archipelago annually but at no fixed season of the year and which have not been known to breed in any of the islands.

Occasional Visitors. Birds which do not occur regularly in the Archipelago every year but which have been recorded from time to time, almost invariably during the migration period. None have been known to breed in the islands.

Rare Visitors. Birds which have occurred in the islands on two or three occasions only, sometimes singly after violent storms, but usually in company with other species during migration.

Systematic List of Species.

Family CORVIDÆ.

Corvus corax. Raven.

A Resident species.

Habitat in Archipelago.

Western Group: Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Eastern Group: Fuerteventura, Lanzarote.

Outer islets: Allegranza, Montaña Clara.

Obs. I have not yet decided whether the Canarian Raven is distinct from the form found on the mainland. The Canarian bird has been named *Corvus corax canariensis* Hartert & Kleinschm. (Nov. Zool. 1901, p. 45—Type locality: Palma). The African species to which I have hitherto united it is *Corvus corax tingitanus* Irby (Ibis, 1874, p. 264—Type locality: Tangier, Morocco).

Range beyond the Archipelago.

C. c. canariensis does not occur.

C. c. tingitanus: Tunis to Morocco south west to Mogador and Casablanca.

Corvus monedula spermologus. West European Jackdaw.

Corvus spermologus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. viii. 1817, p. 40—Type locality: south of France.

A very Rare Visitor to these islands, which are far beyond the usual range of this species. The form which is here dealt with is doubtless *Corvus monedula spermologus* if recognized as distinct from *C. m. monedula*.

The Jackdaw has only been recorded once, by Webb & Berthelot who wrote (Orn. Canarienne, p. 10) that a single specimen of *Corvus monedula* was killed at Laguna (Tenerife) after a very strong south-east gale in February 1830, the only one (as they mention) seen in ten years.

Bolle also mentions this bird in his first list (J. f. O. 1854, p. 451).

This is probably a perfectly authentic record. The bird is said to have also occurred in Algeria and Morocco.

Range. The Jackdaw is a typically European species of which two or three forms have been recognized. *C. m. spermologus* is the form found commonly in west, central, and parts of south Europe.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax. Red-billed Chough.

Upupa pyrrhocorax Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 118—Type locality : coasts of England.

A **Resident** species.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group : Palma.

Obs. Confined to this island.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Northern Asia, northern Africa, Mediterranean countries, western France, Great Britain.

Family STURNIDÆ.

Sturnus unicolor. Sardinian Starling.

Sturnus unicolor Temm. Man. d'Orn. 1820, p. 133—Type locality : Sardinia.

A very **Rare Visitor** to the islands.

Cabrera killed (*recogido*) an example of this Starling in Laguna, and this is the only record (*vide* Catálogo, 1893, p. 49) of this species having occurred in the Canaries.

Range. The Sardinian Starling inhabits the Mediterranean countries, Spain, Morocco, and Tangier.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris. Starling.

Sturnus vulgaris Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 167—Type locality : Sweden.

From the reports of former naturalists the Starling appears to be a **Bird of Passage** to the Canaries, and in certain islands of the group a **Winter Visitor** in small numbers.

I have never seen the bird alive myself, though I have spent many months in the island of Gran Canaria and paid visits to most of the other islands.

Von Thanner does not record the Starling from Tenerife or elsewhere, although he has been writing on the birds of these islands since 1903. This is very curious.

I give herewith the opinions of the authorities mentioned above:—

Ledru (1810). Noted it in his List of the Birds of Tenerife.

Webb & Berthelot (1841, p. 11). "Arrives sometimes in winter with the Thrushes, but never in great flocks. It is usually in the pine-region that one meets with some."

Bolle (J. f. O. 1854, p. 452). "Seen every winter in the pine forests of Tenerife; also now and again in Fuerteventura, where it is rare."

Koenig (J. f. O. 1890, p. 354). "The Common Starling was not met with by myself in Tenerife, but I believe from examples in the possession of Don Ramon [Gomez—the Orotava chemist] that it is a fairly regular visitor to Tenerife. Possibly it does not appear every year."

Meade-Waldo (Ibis, 1893, p. 194). "A regular winter visitor, but in no great numbers, to all islands." He notes that Common Starlings frequented the cactus fields in Fuerteventura in February 1889 (Ibis, 1889, p. 507).

[He saw a flock at Tuineje, Fuerteventura, on 2 March, 1889 (extract from private diary), and shot a specimen which I have examined in the British Museum.—D. A. B.]

Cabrera (Catálogo, 1893, p. 48). "Met with on passage every year in the autumn."

[There are specimens in the Cabrera collection preserved at Laguna.—D. A. B.]

Hartert (Nov. Zool. 1901, p. 305) quotes Meade-Waldo (*supra*), and adds:—"If it really comes across from the African continent as Koenig (from the reports of others) affirms, it is, in spite of that, a European migratory bird, for only *Sturnus unicolor* breeds in Morocco."

Polatzek (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 122). "Annually in autumn; appears also in the eastern islands, where I have observed it."

Bannerman (Ibis, 1914, p. 62). Saw one in the Gonzalez collection at Arrecife, Lanzarote, which had been shot recently near that town.

Range. The Starling breeds in Europe generally and migrates in winter to north Africa, the Canary Islands being the most southerly point from which it has been recorded.

Family ORIOLIDÆ.

Oriolus oriolus oriolus. Golden Oriole.

Coracias oriolus Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 107—
Type locality: Finland.

The Golden Oriole is an Occasional Visitor to the Canary Islands, especially during the spring migration. It cannot be considered a very regular visitor, however, even in the spring, and although it must occasionally pass through the islands in autumn none have been recorded as yet. In the spring of certain years the Golden Oriole is fairly numerous, especially in Tenerife, but in other years it is rarely noticed.

The following are dates upon which it has been recorded:—

- 25 April, 1890. Several seen in Tenerife in small parties. (Meade-Waldo, Ibis, 1890, p. 429.)
Spring. Several shot round Laguna, Tenerife. (Cabrero, Catálogo, p. 46.)
April 1902. One seen in Lanzarote. (Polatzek, Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 122.)
2 May, 1911. One bird* [♀] at Vilaflor, Tenerife. (von Thanner, Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 227.)
24 April, 1913. A bird † on migration, Vilaflor. (von Thanner, Orn. Jahrb. 1913, p. 193.)
26 April, 1913. A female seen in Gran Canaria. (Bannerman, MS. note-books.)

All observers record having found the bird an irregular, but occasionally numerous, spring visitor.

Range. The Golden Oriole has an extensive distribution, breeding throughout Europe and western Asia and locally in northern Africa. It winters in tropical and southern Africa.

* Here recorded under the vernacular name only—"Pirol"

† Recorded as "Goldamsel."

Family FRINGILLIDÆ.

Chloris chloris aurantiiventris. Golden-bellied Greenfinch.

Ligurinus aurantiiventris Cabanis, Mus. Hein. i. 1850, p. 158—Type locality : south France.

This is a **Rare Visitor** to the islands.

The Greenfinch is mentioned by both Ledru in 1810 and Serra in 1882, but little reliance can be placed on their lists.

Bolle's evidence is likewise impossible to accept, for although he includes *Chlorospiza chloris* Bonap. in his last paper (J. f. O. 1857, p. 317) he has obviously never seen the bird in the Canary Islands, and quotes contradictory statements made to him by natives.

Cabrera (Catálogo, 1893, p. 50) supplies the first genuine record, as he had a specimen which was shot at Tegueste (Tenerife).

Von Thanner heard and saw a Greenfinch in Tenerife on 21 November, 1907 (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 214), recorded it as *Ligurinus chloris*, and later shot one at Moya in Gran Canaria on 12 April, 1909, which he recorded in the 'Ornithologische Jahrbuch,' 1910, p. 86 as *Chloris aurantiiventris*.

Range. The Golden-bellied Greenfinch breeds in southern France, Spain, Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis. It has occurred accidentally in the Azores. Hartert found it breeding in Algeria in May 1914 at Laghouat (Nov. Zool. xxii. 1915, p. 65).

Carduelis carduelis parva. Least Goldfinch.

Carduelis carduelis parva Tschusi, Orn. Monatsb. ix. 1901, p. 131—Type locality : Madeira.

A **Resident** subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Eastern Group: Fuerteventura.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Madeira and the Azores.

Serinus canarius. Canary.

Fringilla canoria Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 181—

Type locality: Canary Islands.

▲ Resident species.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Madeira and the Azores.

Erythrospiza githaginea amantum. Canarian Trumpeter Bullfinch.

Erythrospiza githaginea amantum Hartert, Vög. pal. Faun. i. 1903, p. 89—Type locality: Fuerteventura.

▲ Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife.

Eastern Group: Fuerteventura, Lanzarote.

Outer islets: Graciosa, Allegranza.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Passer hispaniolensis hispaniolensis. Spanish Sparrow.

Fringilla hispaniolensis Temminck, Man. d'Orn. 1820, pt. i. p. 353—Type locality: Gibraltar.

▲ Resident species.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife.

Eastern Group: Fuerteventura, Lanzarote.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Northern Africa, south to Morocco, east to Egypt and Sinai. Balkan States. Spain, Cape Verde Islands.

Obs. Tschusi has separated and described the Canarian Spanish Sparrow, which he calls *P. h. canariensis* (Orn. Jahrb. xxiv. 1914, p. 54).

Petronia petronia madeirensis. Madeiran Rock-sparrow.

Petronia petronia madeirensis Erlanger, Journ. für Orn. 1899, p. 482, pl. xiii. fig. 4—Type locality : Madeira.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Madaira.

Montifringilla nivalis nivalis. The Snow-Finch.

Fringilla nivalis Linn. Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 321—Type locality : America, *errore* ; Switzerland accepted.

A Rare Visitor to the Canary Islands.

There is only one apparently genuine record of the Snow-Finch from the Archipelago. Moquin-Tandon, Webb, and Berthelot (Orn. Canarienne, 1841, p. 22) note that a specimen was shot at Orotava in Tenerife by Mr. A. Diston, and although the skin seems to have disappeared, we have no valid reason to doubt the accuracy of this record. It is, however, a very remarkable occurrence. Webb and Berthelot undoubtedly mean the Snow-Finch and not the Snow-Bunting, as they give the original reference "*Fringilla nivalis* Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 321," and also quote "Le Pinson de neige ou Niverolle, Buff. Ois. iv. pag. 156." They also give a short description of both the bird, nest and egg. Of its occurrence in the Canary Archipelago they remark, "De passage accidentel, tué une seule fois, à l'Orotava par M. A. Diston."

Webb and Berthelot's record is quoted by both Cabrera and by Polatzek, Cabrera erroneously stating (Catálogo, p. 50) that he had obtained an example himself from Punta del Hidalgo, whereas in reality this bird was the Snow-Bunting, as pointed out by von Thanner (Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 431) and Polatzek (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 127).

Range. The Snow-Finch inhabits the high Alps, the Pyrenees, Apennines, and the Sierra Nevada in southern Spain.

Fringilla cœlebs canariensis. Canarian Chaffinch.

Fringilla canariensis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xii. 1817, p. 232—Type locality: Tenerife.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Tenerife, Gran Canaria, and Gomera.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Fringilla cœlebs palmæ. Palman Chaffinch.

Fringilla palmæ Tristram, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iii. 1889, p. 489—Type locality: Palma.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Palma.

Obs. Confined to this island.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Fringilla cœlebs ombriosa. Hierran Chaffinch.

Fringilla cœlebs ombriosa Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. xxxiii. 1913, p. 78—Type locality: Hierro.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Hierro.

Obs. Confined to this island.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Fringilla teydea teydea. Teydean Blue Chaffinch.

Fringilla teydea Moquin-Tandon in Webb and Berthelot, Orn. Canarienne, 1841, pl. 1, p. 20—Type locality: Tenerife.

A Resident species.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Tenerife.

Obs. Confined to this island.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Fringilla teydea polatzeki. Polatzek's Blue Chaffinch.

Fringilla teydea polatzeki Hartert, Orn. Monatsb. 1905, p. 164—Type locality: Gran Canaria.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria

Obs. Confined to this island.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Acanthis cannabina meadewaldoi. Meade-Waldo's Brown Linnet.

Acanthis cannabina meadewaldoi Hartert, Nov. Zool. 1901, p. 323—Type locality: Tenerife.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Acanthis cannabina harterti. Hartert's Brown Linnet.

Acanthis cannabina harterti Bannerman, Bull. B. O. C. xxxiii. 1913, p. 39—Type locality: Lanzarote.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Eastern Group: Fuerteventura, Lanzarote.

Outer islets: Graciosa, Allegranza.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Emberiza calandra. Corn-Bunting.

[or *Emberiza calandra thanneri*.]

[*Emberiza calandra thanneri* Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb. 1903, p. 162—Type locality: Tenerife.]

A Resident bird in certain islands of the Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

A Summer Visitor in the Eastern Group: Fuerteventura and Lanzarote.

This species is named binominally as I am not yet quite sure to which form it should be assigned. As Tschusi has actually named the Canarian Corn-Bunting *E. c. thanneri*, it may simplify matters to accept this name for what is undoubtedly a resident breeding-bird in all the western islands of the Archipelago. Whether the Corn-Buntings in the eastern islands are best considered Partial Residents or Summer Visitors it is most difficult to say.

The small, light-breasted birds which I collected on the coasts of Gran Canaria add to the difficulties. I believe it to have been a migrant, and if that was so, and these visitors breed with the island form, it may account for the variability of the Canarian Corn-Buntings and my difficulty in separating them from typical examples. Certainly the evidence at present available points to the Corn-Bunting being resident in the western islands, many visiting the eastern islands in summer.

I gave the matter a great deal of attention in 1913-14, and my remarks will be found in 'The Ibis,' 1914, pp. 240-243, which had better also be consulted.

I quite realize that the question was left in an unsettled state, and that it is not even now cleared up satisfactorily.

Briefly my conclusions were as follows, except that I now believe it will simplify matters to accept *E. c. thanneri* as valid:—

1. That there is a resident race of Corn-Bunting confined to the high ground in the western islands of the group, named by Tschusi *E. c. thanneri* (*cf.* Orn. Jahrb. 1903, p. 162—Type locality: Tenerife), dark-breasted and large in size (wings 92-102 mm.), which it is difficult to distinguish from typical *E. c. calandra*, and which when I wrote on this bird in 1914 I did not separate.
2. That there is a Corn-Bunting to be found in the island of Gran Canaria, confined to the coastal region, light-breasted and small in size (wings 85-90 mm.), which appears to arrive in the island in February. This bird does not agree with *E. c. thanneri*.

3. That in the eastern islands (Fuerteventura and Lanzarote) the Corn-Bunting, according to Polatzek (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 196), who lived there for some time, is a summer visitor* only, apparently arriving about February, breeding in March and April, and leaving both islands after the harvest, to return again in the spring. Whether these summer visitors to the eastern islands come from the western islands of the group or whether from Europe or Africa, is still wrapt in mystery.

Range. *Emberiza calandra calandra* (the typical form) breeds throughout Europe and in north Africa. It does not appear to range farther south in winter than Nubia and Arabia. The *resident* form in the Canaries which has been named *E. c. thanneri* is not recognized from anywhere outside the Canary group.

***Emberiza striolata sahari.* Saharan Bunting.**

Emberiza sahari Levaillant, jun., Expl. scient. de l'Algérie, Atlas, Ois. 1850, pl. ix.^{bis} fig. 2—Type locality : Algiers.

A Rare Visitor.

Cabrera (Catálogo, 1893, p. 51) notes that he possesses an example killed at Punta del Hidalgo in Tenerife.

Range. The Saharan Bunting inhabits Tunisia, Morocco, and Algiers.

***Plectrophenax nivalis.* Snow-Bunting.**

Emberiza nivalis Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 176—Type locality : Lapland.

A Rare Visitor to the Canary Islands.

There is only one record of the Snow-Bunting having occurred in the Archipelago.

* During my 1913 expedition, when I was in the eastern Canary group from 5 May to 17 June, I only met with this bird once—a specimen of the large dark-breasted race (Ibis, 1914, p. 241). This may have been due to the exceptionally cold and stormy weather experienced at the time.

It is first recorded by Cabrera (Catálogo, p. 50), who says he had a specimen which was shot at Punta del Hidalgo. Unfortunately he records it under the erroneous name *Montifringilla nivalis* Briss., which is the Snow-Finch and not the Snow-Bunting.

Von Thanner (Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 431), under the heading *Passerina nivalis*, notes that there is a specimen of this bird in the Instituto at Laguna*. (*P. nivalis* is, of course, the Snow-Bunting.)

Polatzek (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 127) adds that Cabrera's* bird was examined by him in the Museum at Laguna and is a male of *Calcaricus nivalis*, i. e. *Plectrophenax nivalis*, the Snow-Bunting.

Range. The Snow-Bunting breeds in the Arctic regions and winters as far south as the Mediterranean. It occasionally ranges to North Africa, and has also been recorded from the Azores.

Family ALAUDIDÆ.

Alauda arvensis arvensis. Sky-Lark.

Alauda arvensis Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 165—
Type locality: Sweden.

The Sky-Lark is a Winter Visitor to Tenerife in small numbers, and a Bird of Passage in spring and autumn to certain of the other islands, remaining sometimes for two or three weeks; chiefly noted on passage in the eastern group, but also recorded from Gran Canaria.

In Tenerife it occurs, according to Cabrera (Catálogo, p. 52), in the months of October, November, and December on the Laguna plains, where Meade-Waldo saw one which he failed to procure on the 3rd of December, and shot one on the 5th of December, 1888 (see his MS. diaries); this last I have examined in the British Museum. Meade-Waldo found it to be not rare in winter on the Laguna plains (Ibis, 1889, p. 515; 1893, p. 194).

* After his death, Cabrera's collection was housed in the Instituto of Laguna.

In the eastern group Polatzek records two big flights which came to Haria in Lanzarote on the 15th of November, and which remained in the neighbourhood for a fortnight, when all disappeared save twenty birds (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 126). These birds, Polatzek says, were very dark-coloured. I have not seen any examples which he may have obtained, but there is little doubt that the birds belonged to the typical form, the north-west African subspecies *A. a. harterti* Whitaker (Terra typica: Tunisia) being browner in coloration and having a longer bill.

In the spring several specimens have been recorded by von Thanner: two from Gran Canaria on 25 February, 1909, and six from the same island on 1 March, 1909 (Orn. Jahrb. 1910, p. 86); also several seen in Fuerteventura on 26 February, 1910 (Orn. Jahrb. 1910, p. 229).

A. arvensis is mentioned by Ledru (1810), Webb and Berthelot (1841), and other Spanish writers, but little reliance can be placed on these early records.

Prior to Meade-Waldo's sojourn in the Archipelago all naturalists appear to have confused the Short-toed Larks (*Calandrella*) of the islands with the typical European Sky-Lark (*Alauda*).

Range. *Alauda a. arvensis* breeds over a great part of Europe and winters mainly in North Africa. In West Africa it probably extends in winter farther south than is generally supposed; otherwise I am at a loss to account for its regular occurrence in the Canary Archipelago.

Although there are examples from Tangier, Algeria, and Tunisia in the British Museum, there are none from West Africa. There is, however, a single specimen from Madeira, which was obtained on 9 November, 1893.

In the Tring Museum, however, I have examined skins from Mogador (Nov.), Mazagan (Jan. & Feb.).

Calandrella minor rufescens. Tenerife Short-toed Lark.

Alauda rufescens Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. et Méth. i. 1820. p. 322—Type locality: Tenerife.

A **Resident** subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group : Tenerife.

Obs. Confined to this island.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Calandrella minor polatzeki. Polatzek's Short-toed Lark.

Calandrella minor polatzeki Hartert, Vög. pal. Faun. i. 1904, p. 217—Type locality : Lanzarote.

A **Resident** subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group : Gran Canaria.

Eastern Group : Fuerteventura, Lanzarote.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Obs. The Short-toed Lark of Gran Canaria has been separated and named by Sassi *C. m. distincta* (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 30).

Melanocorypha calandra calandra. Calandra Lark.

Alauda calandra Linn. Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 288—Type locality : Pyrenees.

A **Rare Visitor.**

There is only one record of this species having been taken in the Canary Islands. This specimen was shot at Laguna and examined by Meade-Waldo, who included it in his list (Ibis, 1893, p. 194). The Calandra Lark is a favourite cage-bird in Spain ; it is therefore possible that the specimen here recorded may have been an "escape."

Range. The Calandra Lark is an inhabitant of southern Europe and northern Africa, where it breeds in Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria, in the last-named province occurring as far south as Biskra and Laghouat (Nov. Zool. 1911, p. 485). In the Tring Museum I have examined six specimens from Mazagan, the most southern place from which it has been recorded.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

Motacilla cinerea (= *M. boarula* auct.): Grey Wagtail.

[or *Motacilla cinerea canariensis*.]

[*Motacilla boarula canariensis* Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. 1901, p. 322—Type locality: 'Tenerife.']

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Another subspecies, *M. c. schmitzi*, is found in Madeira and the Azores.

Obs. Hartert no longer keeps up this subspecies, and provisionally unites it with typical *M. c. cinerea*, the European bird (see Vög. pal. Faun. i. p. 299). I am not satisfied with this decision and prefer to keep it separate, and have therefore treated it in the same way as I have done the Corn-Bunting—heading it binomially, and giving beneath the heading the subspecific name which I think it will eventually have to bear.

Motacilla alba alba. White Wagtail.

Motacilla alba Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 185—Type locality: Sweden.

The White Wagtail is an irregular Winter Visitor in small numbers, but a regular Bird of Passage in early spring to the Canaries.

This Wagtail has been noted in the Canary Islands by Webb and Berthelot, Bolle, Meade-Waldo, Cabrera, Polatzek, von Thanner, and myself.

I do not believe that the White Wagtail remains for long in any of the islands during migration. A summary of the records where dates have been supplied shows that it appears first in January and passes through in very small numbers until March, after which month it is not usually seen until

the following year. It may in certain years arrive earlier in the islands and remain during the winter, but dates are wanting to prove this.

The following are a few records with dates :—

1890-91.	—	Exceedingly numerous in the winter. (Meade-Waldo, Ibis, 1893, p. 190.)
1910.	January.	One seen early in the month. Las Palmas, Gran Canaria. (Bannerman, Ibis, 1912, p. 607.)
1910.	13 January.	Two seen. Las Palmas, Gran Canaria. (Bann., Ibis, 1912, p. 607.)
1910.	February.	Solitary pairs appeared during the whole month. Fuerteventura. (von Thanner, Orn. Jahrb 1910, p. 229.)
1911.	28 February.	One bird seen. Gran Canaria. (Bann., Ibis, 1912, p. 607.)
1912.	February.	One bird seen in the middle of the month. Gran Canaria. (Bann., Ibis, 1912, p. 607.)
1912.	February.	A pair seen later in the month. Gran Canaria. (Bann., Ibis, 1912, p. 607.)
1889.	1 March.	One bird shot. Tuineje, Fuerteventura. (Meade-Waldo, Ibis, 1889, p. 509.)
1904.	From end of Feb. until 11 Mar.	Seen frequently. Fuerteventura. (von Thanner, Orn. Jahrb. 1905, p. 65.)

Von Thanner considered it a regular Bird of Passage as early as 1904 (Nov. Zool. xi. p. 431). According to Polatzek it visits all the islands in winter, but by "winter" he may mean January and February (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 126).

It is noteworthy that in the winters of 1890 and 1891, which years were quite phenomenal as regards migration, the White Wagtail was "exceedingly numerous" (Ibis, 1893, p. 190). It certainly can never be called numerous at the present day, and it is seldom that more than a pair are seen together. This does not point to a regular stream of migrants passing through the islands regularly, and it would certainly appear that the birds do not usually touch the Archipelago in their autumn journey to their winter quarters.

Range. *Motacilla a. alba* is distributed in summer throughout the greater part of Europe and winters in Africa, extending as far south as the Equator on the east coast and,

according to Hartert, to the Niger on the west. It is doubtless some of these Hausaland birds that touch at the Canaries in early spring on their way to their breeding quarters in Europe.

Specimens in the British Museum from West Africa were obtained on the Gambia river (December), Dakar (October), and in the north from Morocco (January). There are numerous examples collected in every month from November to March from northern and eastern Africa as far south as British East Africa.

Motacilla flava. Blue-headed Wagtail.

[? **Motacilla flava flava.**]

[*Motacilla flava* Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 185—

Type locality : Sweden.]

A Rare Visitor.

This species is intentionally named binomially. Until specimens are collected it is impossible to be certain to which form these migrants belong. Probably they will prove to be the typical form.

Tschusi (Orn. Jahrb. 1903, p. 176) records a bird as *Budytes flavus* as having been shot on 1 May [in Tenerife], reported to him by von Thammer in a letter dated 30 June [1903].

Polatzek (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 126) remarks that he saw a few solitary examples of "*Budytes flavus*" (Linn.) in Fuerteventura* and Lanzarote*.

Messrs. Webb & Berthelot in their book (Orn. Canarienne) and Bolle in his first paper (J. f. O. 1854, p. 455) mistook the Canarian Grey Wagtail (*M. cinerea canariensis*) for this species. Bolle subsequently corrected his mistake (J. f. O. 1857, p. 286).

Polatzek has not fallen into this error, however, and knew the Canarian Wagtail intimately. We have no reason, therefore, to doubt his record (*supra*).

* The resident Canarian Wagtail is not found on either of these islands during any part of the year.

Range. The typical Blue-headed Wagtail breeds in Europe and winters in tropical and South Africa. Various forms have been recognized from the Mediterranean countries.

Anthus bertheloti bertheloti. Berthelot's Pipit.

Anthus berthelotii Bolle, Journ. für Orn. 1862, p. 357—

Type locality : Canary Islands.

A Resident species.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Eastern Group: Fuerteventura, Lanzarote.

Outer islets: Graciosa, Montaña Clara, Allegranza.

Obs. The Pipit inhabiting the Eastern Group has been named *A. b. lanzarotæ* by Tschusi and Polatzek (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 191).

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Another subspecies is found in Madeira and Porto Santo.

Anthus trivialis trivialis. Tree-Pipit.

Alauda trivialis Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 166—

Type locality : Sweden.

The Tree-Pipit must be considered a regular spring and autumn Bird of Passage to the Canary Archipelago, never remaining for very long in any of the islands.

The earliest date upon which spring migran's have been reported is 16 February (von Thanner), and birds continue to pass during March and April, the latest record being on the 11th of May.

The return migration in autumn begins in September, the first recorded date being the 29th (von Thanner), and birds have been recorded as passing until the 20th of October (von Thanner).

Bolle seems to have been the first to notice this species in the islands, and wrote in the J. f. O. 1857, p. 289 : "*Anthus arboreus* Bechst. is to be found sitting on the tops of young

trees at Chasna * in April." Bolle's notes in J. f. O. 1854, p. 455, under *Anthus trivialis*, he later (J. f. O. 1857, p. 289) states refer to *Anthus campestris*, but he appears to have confused the bird with *Anthus bertheloti*! Curiously enough Meade-Waldo only saw two examples during the three years (1887-90) which he spent in the Canaries (Ibis, 1893, p. 191). One of these was probably the bird that found its way into the Cabrera collection (Ibis, 1889, p. 515) and this is the species which that ornithologist records in 1893 as a frequent migrant in September (Catálogo, p. 44).

Polatzek found it to be a regular bird of passage in autumn in most of the eastern islands (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 126). He gives an account of a migratory movement in Lanzarote, when on 14 October, 1904, many Tree-Pipits appeared after a strong north-west wind succeeded by a strong south wind. The birds remained until 17 October in the neighbourhood of Haria, when the north wind dropped, and they all disappeared. The Tree-Pipits were in company with hundreds of Pied Flycatchers (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 122).

Von Thanner has kept and published, mostly in the 'Ornithologische Jahrbuch,' a record of the birds of this species † which he has himself noted and which I here include tabulated under the calendar months in which the bird was recorded. References are given in every case, so that the original record may be easily found. All records are von Thanner's unless otherwise noted.

Tabulated records of *Anthus trivialis trivialis*.

- Year 1903 (no dates given). Tenerife; a few specimens obtained (Orn. Jahrb. 1903, p. 216).
 Years 1903 & 1904 (no dates given). Tenerife; noted as a regular bird of passage (Nov. Zool. xi. 1904, p. 431).
 16 Feb. 1905, and following days. Fuerteventura: migrants passing (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 214).

* Chasna = Vilaflor in Tenerife.

† The bird is often quoted simply as "Baumpieper" (*vide* Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 227), which is the local German name for the Tree-Pipit (*Anthus t. trivialis*).

- 13 March, 1905. Fuerteventura; a single bird seen (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 213).
- 14 March, 1905. Fuerteventura; several observed (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 213).
- 16 March, 1905, and following days. Fuerteventura; birds frequently seen (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 214).
- March, 1911 (no special dates given). Tenerife; during the whole month many Tree-Pipits seen and heard (Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 227).
- 14 April, 1904. Tenerife; two birds seen (Orn. Jahrb. 1905, p. 212).
- April, — “Chasna,” Tenerife; noted in April by Bolle, J. f. O. 1857, p. 289.
- 11 May, 1912. Tenerife; a single bird on passage (Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 227).
- 29 Sept. 1910. Tenerife; several seen (Orn. Jahrb. 1910, p. 229.)
Sept. Tenerife; a frequent migrant in this month (Cabrera, Catálogo, 1893, p. 44).
- 4 Oct. 1905. Tenerife; one bird seen (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 214).
- 14 Oct. 1904 to 17 Oct. Lanzarote; many appeared on the 14th, remaining until 17th (Polatzek, Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 122—“Baumpieper”: see under *M. atricapilla* et Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 126).
- 6 Oct. 1904 to 20 Oct. Vilaflor, Tenerife; a bird seen every day (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 214).

Range. *Anthus t. trivialis* breeds extensively in Europe, and in winter is found from the Mediterranean countries to tropical Africa. It extends its range right through Africa on the east coast from Egypt to Matabeleland, the records including every month from September to April. There are only a few specimens in the National Collection from north-west Africa, *i. e.* Morocco (no date), Tangier (Oct.), Dakar (no date), Sierra Leone (Feb.).

***Anthus pratensis.* Meadow-Pipit.**

Alauda pratensis Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 166—
Type locality: Sweden.

A Rare Visitor to the islands.

First recorded by von Thanner (Orn. Jahrb. 1905, p. 65) as having been seen by him on 23 March, 1904.

Polatzek writes (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 126): “Recently authenticated by von Thanner and myself for the Canaries.

I observed them in Lanzarote and Fuerteventura as birds of passage and winter visitors, and in 1904 I shot some in the water-courses and suitable places in the barrancos. Von Thanner saw them in 1904, and published the fact. New arrivals came in Fuerteventura to the Barranco Rio Cabras, which birds stayed there until the end of February; later, I saw only a few on two occasions."

Range. The Meadow-Pipit breeds in Europe and winters partly in northern Africa.

Family REGULIDÆ.

Regulus regulus teneriffæ. Tenerife Goldercrest.

Regulus teneriffæ Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Birds, i. 1883, p. 459—Type locality: Canary Islands.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Family PARIDÆ.

Parus cæruleus teneriffæ. Tenerife Blue Titmouse.

Parus teneriffæ Lesson, Traité d'Orn. 1831, p. 456—Type locality: Tenerife.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Gomera.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Parus cæruleus ombriosus. Hierran Titmouse.

Parus ombriosus Meade-Waldo, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. 1890, p. 103—Type locality: Hierro.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Hierro.

Obs. Confined to this island.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Parus cæruleus palmensis. Palman Titmouse.

Parus palmensis Meade-Waldo, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iii. 1889, p. 490—Type locality : Palma.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group : Palma.

Obs. Confined to this island.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Parus cæruleus degener. Pale Titmouse.

Parus cæruleus degener Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. 1901, p. 309—Type locality : Fuerteventura.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Eastern Group : Fuerteventura and Lanzarote.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Family LANIIDÆ.

Lanius excubitor koenigi. Canarian Grey Shrike.

Lanius algeriensis koenigi Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. 1901, p. 309—Type locality : Tenerife.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group : Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma.

Eastern Group : Fuerteventura, Lanzarote.

Outer islets : Graciosa.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Lanius collurio collurio. Red-backed Shrike.

Lanius collurio Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 94—Type locality : Sweden.

This Shrike is a **Rare Visitor** to the Canary Islands.

Von Thanner killed an adult female on 16 October, 1907, at Vilafior, Tenerife (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 211).

Polatzek includes it in his list (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 122) as a rare bird of passage, and refers to Thanner's specimen.

Range. The Red-backed Shrike breeds throughout Europe and winters in tropical and southern Africa.

Lanius senator senator. Woodchat.

Lanius senator Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 94—

Type locality: India, *errore*; Rhineland (Hartert).

The Woodchat is a **Rare Visitor** to the Archipelago.

The following are the only records I am aware of:—

(About 1889). Example[s] shot on the Punta del Hidalgo, Tenerife, by Cabrera and recorded by him (Catálogo, p. 47) as *Lanius rufus* Briss. Meade-Waldo identified this bird in the Cabrera Collection (Ibis, 1889, p. 515) and mentions it again in his list (Ibis, 1893, p. 192). Care must be taken not to include these as three separate records, for all clearly refer to the Punta del Hidalgo bird.

(1903). Two birds obtained in Tenerife by von Thanner (Orn. Jahrb. 1903, p. 216). No dates are given, but one of these birds (the ♀) is in the Tring Museum. It bears on the label the date 25/2/03, and is the specimen referred to by von Thanner (Orn. Jahrb. 1910, p. 100) as *L. rutilans*. Dr. Hartert has kindly examined the bird again for me, and tells me it is *L. senator senator*. There is no such bird as *L. rutilans*; the name was given to a bird in winter quarters in Senegambia! These two birds are evidently the two specimens (♂ & ♀) mentioned by Tschusi (Orn. Jahrb. 1903, p. 176), where they are recorded as having been shot by von Thanner on 25 February [1903], the day and the month coinciding with the date on the label of the Tring specimen. Still another reference, presumably again to these birds, is given by von Thanner in Nov. Zool. xi. 1904, p. 431, under the heading of *Lanius rufus*.

(1914). A bird seen in the Gonzalez Collection in Lanzarote, which had recently been shot in that island (Bannerman, Ibis, 1914, p. 62).

Range. The Woodchat breeds in Europe and in north-west Africa, and in winter extends on the west coast to Senegambia and Nigeria.

Family SYLVIIDÆ.

Sylvia communis communis. Common Whitethroat.

Sylvia communis Latham, Gen. Syn. Suppl. i. 1787, p. 287—Type locality: England.

This is a **Rare Visitor** to the Canary Islands, and one over which a great deal of confusion has taken place.

The one record which unquestionably refers to the Common Whitethroat is given in the Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 227, by von Thanner who shot, on 1 April, 1912, in Fuerteventura, a female example of *S. communis communis* which was in company with European Chiffchaffs, Willow-Wrens, and Blackcaps ('Mönchsgrasmücken').

Another record which I consider applicable to this species is as follows:—A bird shot by Polatzek at San Matéo, Gran Canaria, on 23 August in a fruit garden where many stayed a long time. Polatzek recorded the bird (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 124) as *Sylvia sylvia* (Linn.), and this I take to be the Common Whitethroat now known as *S. communis communis*. Other authors refer to this species as *Sylvia cinerea* Bechst., which is another synonym of *S. c. communis*.

The fact that the Common Whitethroat is quoted as breeding in the Canary Islands is due to Webb & Berthelot (Orn. Canarienne, p. 15), and later Bolle (J. f. O. 1854, p. 454), who affirmed that *Sylvia cinerea* Bechst. was to be found "in almost all the islands" and "in all the Archipelago where thorny bushes abound." It is quite obvious, from a close study of their work, that these authors mistook the hen* of the Spectacled Warbler (*Sylvia conspicillata bella*) for the Common Whitethroat, which they refer to in their work as *Sylvia cinerea* Lath.

Dr. Hartert (Vög. pal. Faun. p. 588) places ? *Motacilla sylvia* Linn. as a synonym of *Sylvia curruca curruca*,

* [The male Spectacled Warbler was referred to by Webb & Berthelot (Orn. Canarienne, p. 15), and Bolle (J. f. O. 1854, p. 454) as *Sylvia passerina*, a name which, as quoted from the Canary Islands, is absolutely indeterminable, vide Appendix B.]

i. e. the Lesser Whitethroat, so that until Polatzek's bird can be examined there must remain a doubt as to whether he (Polatzek) considered *Motacilla sylvia* Linn. to be the Common or the Lesser Whitethroat. I have little doubt that the former will be the case. Up to the present we have no record of the Lesser Whitethroat having visited the Canary Archipelago.

Range. *S. c. communis* breeds throughout Europe and in northern Algeria and northern Tunisia. It winters in Africa, extending south to Damaraland.

Sylvia simplex. Garden-Warbler.

Sylvia simplex Latham, Gen. Syn. Suppl. i. 1787, p. 287
—Type locality: England.

The Garden Warbler is an **Occasional Visitor** during the spring migration.

Cabrera (Catálogo, 1823, p. 40) mentions having killed one in the spring of 1890 at Laguna (Tenerife), the skin of which was in his collection.

Von Thanner records (Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 227) the beginning of a migration of a very large number of Garden-Warblers ('Gartengrasmücke') on 11 May, 1912.

It would appear therefore that this species on rare occasions passes through the Canary Islands during migration. Doubtless they often escape detection.

Range. The Garden-Warbler breeds throughout Europe and winters in tropical and southern Africa.

Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla. European Blackcap.

Motacilla atricapilla Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 187—Type locality: Sweden.

The European Blackcap is said to be a **Bird of Passage** in considerable numbers to the Canary Islands in spring and autumn.

This must not be confused with the resident Blackcap of the Canaries, which, on account of its slightly darker upper parts, has by some authors been called *S. a. obscura* Tschusi,

a name which is united with *S. a. heineken* (the Madeiran form) by Hartert in his Vög. pal. Faun. i. p. 585.

Migratory specimens of *S. a. atricapilla* are said invariably to possess a thick layer of fat over the body (Orn. Jahrb. 1910, p. 91), and, as already mentioned, may further be distinguished from the resident race by the character given above. I have never, however, been able to distinguish the migratory Blackcaps myself when in the islands. A series of breeding Canarian birds must be examined before the question of the Canarian race can be finally settled.

Meade-Waldo was the first to point out (Ibis, 1893, p. 189) that large numbers of migratory Blackcaps arrived in the islands in autumn.

Von Thanner has also noted the fact and records:—

15 March, 1904. "Killed a ♀ *S. atricapilla atricapilla*, and later saw again some males passing through Fuerteventura on migration" (Orn. Jahrb. 1905, p. 65). And the following year:

14 March, 1905. "Numerous Blackcaps passing in Fuerteventura" (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 213).

1 April, 1912. Recorded by von Thanner, again from Fuerteventura (Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 227—'Mönchgrasmucken').

And in the spring of 1909 he saw many migrants of the European race in Gran Canaria (Orn. Jahrb. 1910, p. 91).

Range. *S. a. atricapilla* breeds throughout the countries of Europe and winters in Africa. From the north-west and west African coasts there are specimens in the British Museum from Tangier, the Azores, and the river Gambia; and from Abyssinia, Somaliland, British East Africa, and Ruwenzori on the east. There are no west African specimens in the Tring Museum.

Sylvia atricapilla obscura. Dusky Blackcap.

Sylvia atricapilla obscura Tschusi, Orn. Monatsb. ix. 1901, p. 129—Type locality: Madeira.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Madeira.

Obs. I prefer Tschusi's name for the Madeiran and Canarian form of the Blackcap. Hartert uses *S. a. heineken* of Jardine, which certainly has priority; but this name was given to an aberration, and I prefer to retain Jardine's name for the aberrant form, which still exists in the Canaries and Madeira in restricted localities.

[*Sylvia atricapilla heineken*. Heineken's Blackcap.

An aberrant form of the Dusky Blackcap.

Curruca Heineken Jardine, Edinburgh Journ. of Nat. & Geogr. Sci. i. 1830, p. 243—Type locality: Madeira.

A Resident aberrant form.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Palma.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Madeira.]

Sylvia melanocephala leucogastra. Canarian Black-headed or Sardinian Warbler.

Motacilla leucogastra Ledru, Voy. Teneriffe, i. 1810, p. 182—Type locality: Tenerife.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Eastern Group: Fuerteventura, Lanzarote.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Sylvia conspicillata bella. Madeiran Spectacled Warbler.

Sylvia conspicillata bella Tschusi, Orn. Monatsb. ix. 1901, p. 130—Type locality: Madeira.

A **Resident** subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma.

Eastern Group: Fuerteventura, Lanzarote.

Outer islets: Graciosa, Allegranza.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Madeira and Cape Verde Islands.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus arundinaceus. Great Reed-Warbler.

Turdus arundinaceus Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 170—Type locality: Dantzie.

A very **Rare Visitor**.

Dr. Hartert (Nov. Zool. 1901, p. 305) records that a specimen of this Warbler, obtained in the Canaries, was examined by him in Dr. Cabrera's collection in Tenerife. (See also Hartert's "Aus den Wanderjahren eines Naturforschers," p. 86.)

Hypolais pallida elæica. Tree-Warbler.

Salicaria elæica Lindermayer, Isis, 1843, pp. 342, 343—Type locality: Greece.

A very **Rare Visitor**, which has been obtained on one occasion only.

Von Thanner shot a specimen of this Warbler in September 1902 at Vilaflor, Tenerife. The skin is in the Tring Museum, where I have examined it along with Dr. Hartert; we are both of opinion that it undoubtedly belongs to the perfectly distinct form *H. p. elæica*.

Ritter von Tschusi, who had not examined the skin, believed that this specimen might prove to be an example of *H. p. opaca* (Orn. Jahrb. 1903, p. 176). This, however, is not the case. The two species could not possibly be confused when compared.

Range. This form of the Tree-Warbler inhabits south-eastern Europe.

Phylloscopus trochilus trochilus *. Willow-Warbler.

Motacilla trochilus Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 188—Type locality: England.

The Willow-Warbler is a Bird of Passage at somewhat irregular seasons.

It is first recorded by Cabrera (Catálogo, p. 42), who notes that he has killed specimens in spring and in summer.

Polatzek (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 123) says that it is a regular bird of passage to the Canaries, particularly in the eastern islands where it stays longer in winter. In the winter of 1904 he shot specimens in both Lanzarote and Fuerteventura.

Von Thanner has the following records of this species which he has published in the 'Ornithologische Jahrbuch':—

- 25 February, 1910. A bird shot in Fuerteventura (Orn. Jahrb. 1910, p. 229).
- 14 March, 1905. Numerous "*trochilus*" seen in Fuerteventura (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 214).
- 26 March & 3 April, 1912. { A great many *Phylloscopus t. trochilus* passing through Fuerteventura between these dates (Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 226).
- 27 August, 1906. A bird shot at Vilaflor, Tenerife (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 214).

Unfortunately von Thanner made a mistake in the identification of two of his skins recorded in the Orn. Jahrb. 1905, p. 65, where under the heading of *Phyllopneuste trochilus* he says:

- 14 March, 1904. "Birds seen on this date in Fuerteventura, and even later a few remained."

The two skins which he obtained are now in the Tring Museum, where I have examined them along with Dr. Hartert, and there is no doubt whatever that they are examples

* All the records of the Willow-Warbler which have been published refer to the typical form. A closer investigation, and examination of specimens killed, may show that the Northern Willow-Warbler (*P. t. evermanni*), which also apparently winters in Africa, has occurred in the Canary Islands on migration.

of the Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita collybita*), and not of the Willow-Warbler.

Range. The Willow-Warbler breeds throughout Europe and winters in Africa, extending as far as the Cape.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix sibilatrix. Wood-Warbler.

Motacilla sibilatrix Bechstein, Naturforsch. xxvii. 1793, p. 47—Type locality: Germany.

The Wood-Warbler appears to be an **Occasional Visitor** to the Canaries.

I have not been able to examine examples of this species from the islands, but they are certain to belong to the typical species *P. sibilatrix sibilatrix*, and not to *P. s. erlangeri* the north-west African race.

Three specimens have been recorded as killed in Tenerife and others noted on passage: Cabrera obtained one in Tenerife (Ibis, 1889, p. 515), and this is the bird referred to in Meade-Waldo's list when he wrote, "I have seen but one example of the Wood-Warbler in the Canaries" (Ibis, 1893, p. 190).

Von Thanner shot a male of this species (recorded under the German name only, 'Waldlaubvogel') at Vilaflor, Tenerife, on 29 April, 1911, and a female on 1 May, 1911. On the latter date he recorded several Wood-Warblers passing through the island. All von Thanner's records referring to the Wood-Warblers are published in the 'Ornithologische Jahrbuch,' 1912, p. 227.

Polatzek remarks (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 123): "Only once seen with certainty." He does not add whether this is his own record, but I presume he is referring to Cabrera's bird.

Range. The Wood-Warbler is a common species in northern Europe in summer. It winters in Africa and on the west coast as far south as the Congo, where Mr. Douglas Carruthers obtained a bird on 19 February, 1907. There is also another specimen in the British Museum from Abouri, Gold Coast (Buckley), shot on 23 February, 1872. In the island of Madeira Mr. Ogilvie-Grant shot specimens (now

in the British Museum) of the typical Wood-Warbler on 26 April, 1890, which date coincides with the remarkable migratory movements which took place in that year in the Canary Islands.

In Dalmatia, Morocco, and Algiers a very closely allied race occurs, *P. s. erlangeri*. It is unlikely, however, that this form ever visits the Canaries.

Phylloscopus collybita collybita *. European Chiffchaff.

Sylvia collybita Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. 1817, p. 235—Type locality: France.

The European Chiffchaff is a Bird of Passage in the Canary Islands, so far recorded during the spring migration only.

Owing to the western islands literally teaming with resident Chiffchaffs (*P. c. canariensis*), the migratory movements of the European species through the Archipelago are apt to be lost sight of. This probably accounts for the only records of the European Chiffchaff coming from Fuerteventura—one of the eastern islands, where there are very few resident Chiffchaffs, belonging to still another subspecies (*P. c. exsul*).

Polatzek remarks that he killed specimens of this bird in Lanzarote in the winter of 1904 (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 123), where he noted that it was a new record for the Canaries.

Curiously enough, the second genuine occurrence of the European Chiffchaff in the Canary Islands was that of two birds (a pair) shot by Thanner at Antigua in Fuerteventura on 14 March, 1904, and erroneously recorded by

* NOTE.—Another form of the Chiffchaff, *Phylloscopus collybita abietina* (Nilss.), was recorded by Polatzek (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 82) as having been obtained by him in 1903 and 1904 in Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, and he particularly notes that it is a new record for the Canary Islands. In a later part of the same paper, where he publishes a full list of the migrants which he had noted, he substitutes the typical Chiffchaff (*P. collybita*) for the above-named race, remarking that it is a new record for the islands (Orn. Jahrb. 1909, p. 123). No explanation is given as to why *P. c. abietina* is omitted, but it seems quite clear that the author had in the meantime discovered that his Chiffchaffs were wrongly identified in the first place. The specimens are in the collection of Ritter von Tschusi, Villa Tannenhof, near Hallein, Austria, and should be examined when circumstances permit.

him (Orn. Jahrb. 1905, p. 65) as *Phyllopneuste trochilus*. He notes at the same time that "birds were seen on this date in Fuerteventura, and even later a few remained." I have examined both skins, which are in the Tring Museum, with Dr. Hartert, and there is no doubt that they are examples of the European Chiffchaff (*P. collybita collybita*).

The same observer, Herr von Thanner, is responsible for the three following records:—

- 14 March, 1905. "Many birds passing through Fuerteventura" (Orn. Jahrb. 1908, p. 214).
 13 March, 1912. "A male bird obtained in Fuerteventura" (Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 226).
 26 March & 3 April, 1912. { "Numerous *P. c. collybita* passing through Fuerteventura between these dates" (Orn. Jahrb. 1912, p. 226).

The above records would certainly only entitle the European Chiffchaff to be considered an Occasional Visitor to the islands. As, however, it has appeared in considerable numbers on each occasion that it has been noted, and taking into account the scarcity of observers (there is no ornithologist in Fuerteventura) and the presence of two resident closely allied subspecies, I feel justified in calling it a Bird of Passage which usually escapes detection.

Range. The Chiffchaff breeds in Europe and winters in southern Europe and northern Africa. There are specimens of *P. c. collybita* in the Tring Museum from Mazagan in Morocco (Sept., Nov., Dec., and Jan.); from Seksawa (April); Biskra (Feb.); and one bird from Thiès, Senegal, obtained on 26 January by Riggenbach.

Phylloscopus collybita canariensis. Canarian Chiffchaff.

Phyllopneuste rufa canariensis Hartwig, Journ. für Ornith. 1886, p. 486—Type locality: Tenerife.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Western Group: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

Phylloscopus collybita exsul. Lanzarote Chiffchaff.

Phylloscopus collybita exsul Hartert, Vög. pal. Faun. i. 1907, p. 505—Type locality: Lanzarote.

A Resident subspecies.

Hab. in Archipelago.

Eastern Group: Lanzarote.

Obs. Confined to this island.

Range beyond the Archipelago.

Does not occur.

VII.—Obituary.

THOMAS ALGERNON DORRIEN-SMITH.

We learn with regret that Mr. T. A. Dorrien-Smith, the Lord Proprietor of the Scilly Islands, died on 6 August last at Tresco Abbey. He was elected a Member of the Union in 1904.

Born in 1846 at Berkhamsted, the son of the late Col. R. A. Smith-Dorrien, Mr. Dorrien-Smith was educated at Harrow, and served for some years in the 10th Hussars and afterwards in the Hertfordshire Yeomanry. In 1872 he succeeded his uncle, the late Mr. Augustus Smith of Tresco Abbey, and for many years M.P. for Truro, as Lord Proprietor of the Scilly Islands. During the rest of his life he made his home in Scilly and devoted himself to the care and improvement of the wonderful subtropical gardens at Tresco, which had been laid out by his uncle. He also did a great deal for the inhabitants of the islands by introducing the early cultivation of flowers and vegetables for the London market.

His son, Mr. A. Dorrien-Smith, himself a well-known botanist, writes as follows:—

“He was much interested in natural history and birds in particular, but before his time most of the rarer birds shot in the islands were sent to Mr. R. Rodd, of Trebaltha, Cornwall. Among these was included the Purple Heron, which has been seen since, but not destroyed.